

CLASSROOM CONTACT PROGRAMME

(ACADEMIC SESSION 2021-2022)

PRACTICE SHEET

CLASS – X (Term-1)

SOCIAL SCIENCE



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POWER SHARING

Multiple choice questions

1. In which part of Sri Lanka are the Sri Lankan Tamils concentrated?
 (1) North and South (2) East and West (3) North and East (4) South and West
2. Which religion is followed by the Sinhala speakers in Sri Lanka?
 (1) Hinduism (2) Buddhism (3) Islam (4) Christianity
3. In Belgium where does the French speaking people reside?
 (1) Flemish region (2) Wallonia region (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None of these
4. Which language is spoken by the majority population of Brussels?
 (1) German (2) Dutch (3) French (4) All of these
5. Why power sharing is desirable?
 (1) To increase the pressure on government
 (2) To generate awareness among the people
 (3) To generate increase the percentage of voters
 (4) To reduce possibility of conflicts among social group
6. Which of the following is not an element of the Belgian model of government after Constitutional Amendment ?
 (1) Many powers of the central have been given to the state governments of the two regions
 (2) German speaking people will deal with the disputes regarding constitutional amendment process
 (3) Number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government
 (4) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation
7. Which of the following was not one of the initial demands of Sri Lankan Tamil?
 (1) Recognition of Tamil as an official language
 (2) Regional autonomy
 (3) Equality of opportunity in securing jobs and education
 (4) Creation of an independent Tamil Eelam (State)
8. Where is the headquarter of European Union's parliament located?
 (1) Berlin (2) Brussels (3) Beijing (4) Boston
9. Which of the following statement is true with reference to Labanese Power Sharing ?
 (a) The country's President must belong to the Maronite sect of Catholic Christians.
 (b) The Prime Minister must be from the Sunni Muslim community.
 (c) The post of Deputy Prime Minister is fixed for Orthodox Christian sect
 (d) The post of Speaker was reserved the Sunni Muslim community.
 (1) (a),(b) and (c) (2) (b) and (c) (3) only (d) (4) All of these
10. When did Sri Lanka get independence?
 (1) 1965 (2) 1948 (3) 1956 (4) 1957
11. Which one of the following is a major caste group in Sri Lanka?
 (1) Christian and Tamil (2) Buddhist and Hindu
 (3) Sinhala and Tamil (4) Sinhala and Christian

12. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement.
- (1) Central government, state government, local bodies
 - (2) Legislature, executive, judiciary
 - (3) Among different social groups
 - (4) Among different pressure groups
13. Which language is spoken by majority of Sri Lankans ?
- (1) Tamil
 - (2) Sinhala
 - (3) Hindi
 - (4) Urdu
14. When did Sinhala recognise as the official language of Sri Lanka?
- (1) 1955
 - (2) 1954
 - (3) 1958
 - (4) 1956
15. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is:
- (1) Power Sharing
 - (2) Central Government
 - (3) Majoritarianism
 - (4) Community Government
16. A system of 'checks and balances' is another name for which one of the following power-sharing arrangements:
- (1) Power sharing among different social groups.
 - (2) Vertical division of power or power shared among different levels of government.
 - (3) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.
 - (4) Power sharing in the form of political parties, pressure groups and governments.
17. Which is a federal division of power?
- (1) Governments at the provincial or regional level.
 - (2) Legislature, executive and judiciary
 - (3) Among different social groups
 - (4) Political parties, pressure groups and movements
18. Name one prudential reason for power sharing-
- (1) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
 - (2) People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
 - (3) Citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system
 - (4) Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups
19. In Belgium, how were the tensions between the linguistic communities controlled?
- (1) By an agreement made between the majority and minority groups
 - (2) By accepting a federal style of government
 - (3) By making amendments to the Constitution of Belgium
 - (4) By the minority group accepting the dominance of the majority groups
20. What is the percentage of the Sinhala speaking population in Sri Lanka?
- (1) About 74%
 - (2) Almost 50%
 - (3) Less than 27%
 - (4) Less than 19%
21. **Assertion (A):** Sinhala was recognised as only official language of Sri Lanka.
Reason (R): The government of Sri Lanka wanted to establish dominance of Tamil community.
- (1) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (3) A is true but R is false.
 - (4) A is false but R is true.

- 22. Assertion (A):** Power should not be shared with one person and group located at one place in a democracy.
Reason (R) : If the power is centered, it will not be possible to take decision quickly and enforce it.
 (1) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (3) A is true but R is false.
 (4) A is false but R is true.
- 23. Assertion (A) :** A strategy where all the major segments of society share power of the country is known as power sharing.
Reason (R): Economic equality implies that major citizens of country should have the same political rights and should have equal access to all offices of authority.
 (1) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (3) A is true but R is false.
 (4) A is false but R is true.
- 24. Assertion (A):** Power-sharing is good for democracy
Reason (R): Power may also be shared among different social groups in order to reduce conflict among them.
 (1) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (3) A is true but R is false.
 (4) A is false but R is true.

Source Based MCQs

- 25.** Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and the Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking.
- The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later. This led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and the 1960s. The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem: the Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.
- Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- (i) A belief that the majority community is able to rule a country in whichever way it wants is:
- (1) Federal Government
 - (2) Community Government
 - (3) Prudential
 - (4) Majoritarian

- (ii) What does the word ethnic signify?
- (1) Social division based on shared culture
 - (2) Careful calculation of gains and losses
 - (3) A violent conflict between the opposite groups
 - (4) Different religions
- (iii) Identify the major social group that constituted the largest share in the population of Sri Lanka.
- (1) Sri Lankan Tamils
 - (2) Indian Tamils
 - (3) Muslims
 - (4) Sinhala
- (iv) In which year, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language?
- (1) 1965
 - (2) 1956
 - (3) 1946
 - (4) 1948

ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	3	2	2	3	4	2	4	2	1	2	3	2	2	4	3
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
Ans.	3	1	4	3	1	3	3	3	2	4	1	4	2		

RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT**Multiple choice questions**

1. Which of the following is the classification of resources on the basis of exhaustibility?
(1) Renewable and Non-renewable (2) Biotic and Abiotic
(3) Potential and Developed Resources (4) National and International Resources
2. Which of the following features is/are responsible for identifying anything as a resource?
(1) Technologically accessible (2) Economically feasible
(3) Culturally acceptable (4) All of these
3. Grazing ground in a village comes in which type of resources?
(1) Individual Resources (2) Community Owned Resources
(3) National Resources (4) International Resources
4. What is the limit of territorial water of a country?
(1) 12 Nautical miles (2) 15 Nautical miles (3) 25 Km (4) None of these
5. What are the limit of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)?
(1) 250 Nautical miles (2) 200 Nautical miles (3) 200 Km (4) 250 Km
6. What is the name of the book which was written by Schumacher?
(1) My Experiment with Truth (2) Tryst with Destiny
(3) Small is Beautiful (4) Our Healthy Future
7. How much area of India is 'Plain' in nature?
(1) 43% (2) 27% (3) 30% (4) 52%
8. Which of the following states has 80% of its area under Net Sown Area?
(1) Mizoram (2) Manipur (3) Arunachal Pradesh (4) Punjab
9. Which of the following soils is considered as the best for growing cotton?
(1) Alluvial Soil (2) Black Soil (3) Red and Yellow soil (4) Arid Soil
10. In which of the following soils the lower horizons are called with Kankars?
(1) Alluvial Soil (2) Black Soil (3) Red and Yellow soil (4) Arid Soil
11. _____ soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
(1) Laterite Soil (2) Alluvial Soil (3) Arid Soil (4) Red and Yellow Soil
12. _____ is made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.
(1) Laterite Soil (2) Black Soil (3) Arid Soil (4) Red and Yellow Soil
13. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?
(1) Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile. Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.
(2) Black soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.
(3) The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
(4) Red and Yellow soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai.

14. _____ is the category of land left uncultivated for more than five agricultural years.
Choose the correct option.
(1) Current fallow (2) Other than current fallow
(3) Permanent pastures (4) Culturable waste land
15. Which of the following regions in India possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests?
(1) Plains (3) Mountains (3) Plateaus (4) All of the above
16. Identify the incorrect statement of the following:
(1) The history of colonisation reveals that rich resources in colonies were the main attractions for the foreign invaders.
(2) India has made concerted efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning right from the Third Five Year Plan launched after Independence.
(3) Resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes.
(4) There are some regions in India which have a poor resource base but they are economically developed.
17. Who among the following said the below stated words?
"There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed."
Choose the correct option.
(1) Dr. B R Ambedkar (2) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(3) Subhash Chandra Bose (4) Mahatma Gandhi
18. Choose the correct matched pair from the states with their dominant resources among the following:
(1) Jharkhand - water resources (2) Arunachal Pradesh - mineral resources
(3) Rajasthan - solar energy (4) Ladakh - agricultural land
19. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
(1) In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.
(2) In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.
(3) In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.
(4) The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry usually does not generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere.
20. How much percentage of an area should be under the forests according to the National Forest Policy (1952)?
(1) 45% (2) 52% (3) 25% (4) 33%
21. **Assertion (A):** Resource Planning has its importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.
Reason (R): Resource Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.
Options:
(1) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false.
(4) A is false but R is true.

22. Assertion (A) : The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region.

Reason (R) : Mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development.

Options:

- (1) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (3) A is true but R is false.
- (4) A is false but R is true.

23. Assertion (A): Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life.

Reason (R): We should believe that resources are free gifts of nature and human beings should use them indiscriminately.

Options:

- (1) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (3) A is true but R is false.
- (4) A is false but R is true.

24. Assertion (A): An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace.

Reason (R): Accumulation of resources in few hands have given rise to the society of 'Haves' and 'Have Nots' and given rise to many problems related to ecological balance and political instability.

Options:

- (1) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (3) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (3) A is true but R is false.
- (4) A is false but R is true.

Source Based MCQs

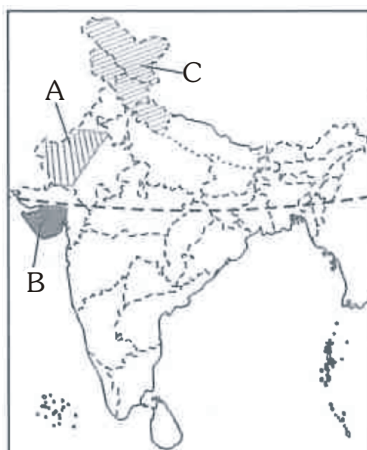
25. Alluvial soil is the most widely spread and important soil. In fact, the entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems - the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear some what bigger in size. In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai. Apart from the size of their grains or components, soils are also described on the basis of their age. According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the bangar.

Black soils are black in colour and are also known as regur soils. Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil. It is believed that climatic condition along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows. They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys. The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture. In addition, they are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.

- (i) Which of the following soil is related to the term Regur?
- (1) Laterite Soil (2) Black Soil
(3) Red Soil (4) Deltaic Alluvial Soil
- (ii) Which is the most common soil of Northern India?
- (1) Black soil (2) Laterite soil
(3) Alluvial soil (4) Red soil
- (iii) Black soils are common in:
- (1) Deccan trap region (2) Kashmir Valley
(3) Ganga Valley (4) Northern Plains
- (iv) Black soil is deficient in
- (1) Calcium carbonate (2) Magnesium
(3) Potash (4) Phosphoric contents

Map based MCQs

Directions (Q. No. 26-28) : Identify the type of soil which is found in shaded region marked as A, B and C respectively on the map of India.



26. (1) Arid soil (2) Laterite soil
(3) Blacksoil (4) Sandy soil
27. (1) Alluvial soil (2) Laterite soil
(3) Black soil (4) Forest and mountainous soil
28. (1) Black soil (2) Arid soil
(3) Forest and mountainous soil (4) Red and Yellow soil

ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	1	4	2	1	2	3	1	4	2	2	1	2	4	4	3
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	26	27
Ans.	2	4	3	4	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	4	1	3
Que.	28														
Ans.	3														

DEVELOPMENT

Multiple choice questions

1. Which of the following refers to the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group?

(1) Sex ratio	(2) Literacy rate
(3) Net attendance ratio	(4) Infant mortality rate
2. What would be the top priority of the developmental goal of a landless rural labourer?

(1) Expansion of rural banking	(2) More days of work and better wages
(3) Metal roads for transportation	(4) Establishment of a veterinary hospital
3. "Different persons can have different development goals and what may be development for one may not be development for other, may even be destructive for other".
Which of the following is the essence of the above statement?

(i) A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother and that he also shares in the household work.

(ii) To get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams but this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced.

(iii) The displaced people might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their lands.

Answer codes:

(1) (i) and (ii)	(2) (ii) and (iii)	(3) (i) and (iii)	(4) All of the above
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4. In a country, a vegetable seller has income of ₹5000 but an IT professional in the same country has a salary of 1,25,000. The average income of the country is ₹68,000. What does it show?

(1) Income disparities
(2) High per capita income
(3) The country is rich
(4) None of these
5. Kerala has a low infant mortality rate because _____.

(1) All the girls are trained at primary level
(2) It has good climatic condition which help the infants to survive
(3) It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities
(4) There is differential education policy for boys and girls over there
6. If women are engaged in paid work, what difference does it make in the society?

(1) Their dignity in the household and society decreases
(2) Their dignity in the household and society increases
(3) There would be no difference in the society
(4) They lose their dignity in the household
7. Which of the following can be considered as one of the most important attributes when we compare countries on the basis of development?

(1) Their industrial development	(2) Their resources
(3) Their overseas businesses	(4) Their income

8. In the World Development Report brought out by the World Bank, which criterion is used in classifying the countries?
- (1) Their total income (2) Their average income
(3) Their gross domestic product (4) Their net sown area
9. Over the past decade or so, _____ indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development.
- (1) Health and nutrition (2) Human development
(3) Health and education (4) Income and business
10. According to the human development report 2018, published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which of the two neighbouring countries have lower HDI rank than India?
- (1) Pakistan and Bangladesh (2) Srilanka and Myanmar
(3) Srilanka and Nepal (4) Pakistan and Srilanka
11. About how many districts of India have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during past 20 years?
- (1) About 450 (2) About 500 (3) About 350 (4) About 300
12. In India, the ground water overuse is particularly found in _____.
- (1) Assam, Meghalaya and Manipur
(2) Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal
(3) Prosperous regions of Punjab and Western UP
(4) Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
13. According to World Development Report brought out by World Bank, countries with per capital income of _____ per annum and above in 2017 are called as rich countries.
- (1) 12736 US \$ (2) 12056 US \$ (3) 12435 US \$ (4) 1955 US \$
14. Consider the following statements and identify the correct response there after :
- (i) Besides seeking more income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security etc.
(ii) These things may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all we need to live.
(iii) Money or material things that one can buy with it is one factor in which our life depends.
(iv) What people desire are regular work, better wages and a decent price for their crops or other products.
- Answer codes:
- (1) (i), (ii) and (iii) (2) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) (3) (i), (iii) and (iv) (4) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
15. Tez is undernourished as his weight is 55 kgs and his height is 1.81 meters. Find out his Body Mass Index (BMI) from the options given below :
- (1) 16.8 (2) 17.4 (3) 14.6 (4) 15.7
16. Read the following data given below and select the most appropriate answer from the given options:

Table for Comparison of Three Countries					
Countries	Monthly income of citizens in 2013 (in Rupees)				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Country X	10500	13000	11250	11000	11400
Country Y	1000	1000	1000	1000	53150
Country Z	6500	2000	20000	8000	20650

Anand is an employee of Asian Paints who gets transferred to different countries after 4 years of service. He has been given to choose any one out of the three countries given above. He calculates the Per Capita Income (PCI) of all these countries as per the given data and chooses to be transferred to country X.

Identify the reason for which Anand chose country X out of the following options:

- (1) Country X has most equitable distribution of income
- (2) National income of the citizens of country X is higher
- (3) The average income of its citizens is lower
- (4) Most of its citizens are rich and stable

17. What was the infant mortality rate of Bihar in 2017 ?

- (1) 30
- (2) 20
- (3) 25
- (4) 35

18. Consider the following statements—

- (i) Normally I can't give you a pollution free environment.
- (ii) I also, cannot ensure that you get unadulterated medicines.
- (iii) I may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases.

To whom is " I " referred in the above statements?

- (1) Father
- (2) Mother
- (3) Money
- (4) Gold

19. Countries like India depend on importing crude oil from abroad because _____ .

- (1) The crude oil produced in India is consumed totally
- (2) It does not have enough stocks of crude oil of their own
- (3) Indian economy is not taking any interest to make crude oil production a big overseas business
- (4) India promised to Nepal that after meeting the overall crude oil consumption in the country, the surplus oil is sold to Nepal and so, depend on import

20. Which of the following is correct definition of Life Expectancy at Birth ?

- (1) Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth
- (2) Average expected length of life of a person at the time of death
- (3) Average expected length of child at the time of birth
- (4) Average expected Body Mass Index (BMI) of a person at the time of birth

21. **Assertion (A) :** Crude oil reserves in the entire world are depleting, we need to find a sustainable substitute for it.

Reason (R) : Oil and petrol prices are increasing day by day.

- (1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- (2) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- (3) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- (4) Assertion is false but Reason is true

22. **Assertion (A) :** Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live.

Reason (R) : Income, by itself, is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that people may need to live.

- (1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- (2) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- (3) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- (4) Assertion is false but Reason is true

23. Assertion (A) : For development, people look at a mix of goals.

Reason (R) : Different persons have same notions of a country's development.

- (1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- (2) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- (3) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- (4) Assertion is false but Reason is true

24. Assertion (A) : Sustainable development is essential for economic growth of countries.

Reason (R) : It ensures that environmental friendly measures are adopted for carrying out production processes.

- (1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- (2) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- (3) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- (4) Assertion is false but Reason is true

Source Based MCQs

25. Once it is realised that even though the level of income is important, yet it is an inadequate measure of the level of development, we begin to think of other criterion. There could be a long list of such criterion but then it would not be so useful. What we need is a small number of the most important things. Health and education indicators, such as the ones we used in comparison of Kerala and Haryana, are among them. Over the past decade or so, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. For instance, Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. It would be interesting to look at certain relevant data regarding India and its neighbours from Human Development Report 2019. HDI stands for Human Development Index. HDI ranks in above table are out of 189 countries in all. Life Expectancy at birth denotes, as the name suggests, average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth. Per Capita Income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.

(i) What is the full form of HDI?

- (1) House Development Index
- (2) Human Development Institute
- (3) House Data Index
- (4) Human Development Index

(ii) Human Development Report published by _____.

- (1) ISO
- (2) UNDP
- (3) HDM
- (4) None of these

(iii) Average expected length of life of a person at a time of birth is called-

- (1) IMR
- (2) Life Expectancy
- (3) Literacy Rate
- (4) None of the above

(iv) UNDP compares countries based on the-

- (1) Educational levels
- (2) Health status
- (3) Per capita income
- (4) All of the above

ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	3	2	1	1	3	2	4	2	3	1	4	3	2	2	1
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
Ans.	1	4	3	2	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	2	4		

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Multiple choice questions

- Which country began to use language as a weapon of national resistance?
(1) Prussia (2) Poland (3) Hungary (4) Austria
- In which century nationalism emerged in Europe?
(1) 16th century (2) 20th century (3) 19th century (4) 17th century
- Which of the following state led the unification of Germany?
(1) Bavaria (2) Prussia (3) Rhineland (4) Hanover
- Read the following and pick up the incorrect statement with reference to Treaty to Vienna?
(I) The Bourbon dynasty, which had been reinstated during French revolution were deposed under this treaty.
(II) To restore the monarchies overthrown by Napoleon during Napoleonic wars.
(III) To create a new conservative order in Europe.
(IV) German Confederation of 39 states was given to Austria to maintain balance of power.
Mark the incorrect option:
(1) (I), (II), (III) (2) (I) and (II) (3) (III) and (IV) (4) (I) and (IV)
- The Nationalist Greeks got the support of the West European nations because
(1) They were fighting against the Muslim Ottoman Empire.
(2) They had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
(3) Greece was considered the cradle of European civilisation.
(4) All of the above
- Read the following statements :
(I) France lost his many territories in the battle of Leipzig held 1813.
(II) In 1815 group of Russia, Britain, Prussia and USA defeated Napoleon.
(III) Conservative regime set up in 1804 were autocratic
(IV) Bourbon dynasty overthrown by liberal revolutionaries during July revolution.
Pick up incorrect option from the above mentioned statements.
(1) (I) and (II) (2) (III) and (IV) (3) (I), (II) and (III) (4) (II) and (III)
- Secret societies were founded on the Mazzini's model in :
(I) Poland (II) France (III) Germany (IV) Switzerland
(1) (I) and (II) (2) Only (IV) (3) (I), (II) and (III) (4) All of these
- Which of the following regions French armies were welcomed as harbingers of Liberty?
(I) Brussels (II) Milan (III) Warsaw (IV) Mainz
Choose the correct options from above mentioned regions:
(1) I and II (2) II, III and IV (3) III and IV (4) I, II, III and IV
- At which of the following places Kaiser William I of Prussia proclaimed as the new German Emperor?
(1) At the Church of St. Peters (2) At the hall of Mirrors in Palace of Versailles
(3) At the Palace of Prussia (4) At the Church of St. Paul

10. The English poet _____ organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824. Identify the poet from the given options?
(1) Wolf Tonne (2) Louis Phillepe (3) Lord Byron (4) Karol Kurpinski
11. Frederic Sorrieu, a French artist, in his series of four prints (1848) visualised his dream of a world as:
(1) A world made up of democratic and social republics
(2) A world made up of despotic states
(3) A world with one absolute ruler
(4) A world following one religion and distinct identity
12. Name one kind of revolt that started in Europe in 1848:
(1) Slav nationalist revolted against Ottoman emperor
(2) Artisans and peasants revolted against economic hardships
(3) Revolt for unification in Italy
(4) Revolt for freedom in Greece
13. All the new regimes, set up in 1815, were autocratic because:
(1) They did not tolerate criticism and dissent
(2) They imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers
(3) They curbed activities which questioned their legitimacy
(4) All the above
14. In France, 1848 was a year when:
(1) Louis Philippe of France was forced to flee and France declared a Republic
(2) Suffrage to all males above 21 was given
(3) Food shortages, widespread unemployment led to a revolt in Paris
(4) All the above
15. On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in
(1) the Church of St Paul (2) the Church of St Thomas
(3) the Church of St Mary (4) the Church of St Luthor
16. The word 'das volk' refers to
(1) common people of France (2) common people of Italy
(3) common people of Germany (4) common people of Russia
17. German unification process in 1848 was not supported by the large landowners who were known as
(1) Junkers (2) Younkers (3) Clergies (4) Jadidists
18. In Ireland a revolt by Catholic Irishmen in the year 1798 was led by
(1) Milton Booth (2) Wolfe Tone (3) McGregor (4) Potemkin
19. In 1871, the head of new German Empire who was crowned at the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles was
(1) Otto von Bismarck (2) Kaiser William I
(3) Victor Emmanuel II (4) None
20. Greece was recognised as an independent nation by the treaty of
(1) Sevres (2) Versailles (3) Constantinople (4) Tordesillas

- 21. Assertion (A):** Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one was ruled by an Italian princely house.
Reason (R): The north was under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.
 (1) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
 (2) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
 (3) If Assertion is true but reason is false
 (4) If Both assertion and reason are false.
- 22. Assertion (A):** Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.
Reason (R): They were closely bound to each other inspite of their autonomous rule.
 (1) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
 (2) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
 (3) If Assertion is true but reason is false
 (4) If Both assertion and reason are false.
- 23. Assertion (A):** Giuseppe Mazzini worked with the conservatives for the monarchy.
Reason (R): Italy had to continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.
 (1) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
 (2) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
 (3) If Assertion is true but reason is false
 (4) If Both assertion and reason are false.
- 24. Assertion (A) :** Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.
Reason (R) : Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.
 (1) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion
 (2) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of assertion
 (3) If Assertion is true but reason is false
 (4) If Both assertion and reason are false.

Source Based MCQs

- 25.** In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them. The first print of the series, shows the peoples of Europe and America - men and women of all ages and social classes - marching in a long train, and offering homage to the statue of Liberty as they pass by it. As you would recall, artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure - here you can recognise the torch of Enlightenment she bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other.
- On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue.
- She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag. Interestingly, at the time when Sorrieu created this image, the German peoples did not yet exist as a united nation - the flag they carry is an expression of liberal hopes in 1848 to unify the numerous German-speaking principalities into a nation-state under a democratic constitution. Following the German peoples are the peoples of Austria, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia. From the heavens above, Christ, saints and angels gaze upon the scene. They have been used by the artist to symbolise fraternity among the nations of the world.

- (i) Choose the correct nationality of the artist Frederic Sorrieu who visualised in his painting a society made up of Democratic and Social Republic.
- (1) German (2) Swiss (3) French (4) American
- (ii) A 'Utopian Society' is
- (1) a society under a benevolent monarchy
- (2) a society that is unlikely to ever exist
- (3) a society under the control of a chosen few wise men
- (4) a society under Parliamentary Democracy
- (iii) The first great revolution which gave the clear idea of nationalism with its core words: 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was:
- (1) The Russian Revolution
- (2) The French Revolution
- (3) The American Revolution
- (4) India's First War of Independence
- (iv) In which year Frédéric Sorrieu prepared the series of four prints
- (1) 1945 (2) 1848 (3) 1845 (4) 1960

ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	2	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	1	2	4	4	1
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
Ans.	3	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	3	2	2	2		

FEDERLISM**Multiple choice questions**

1. Belgium shifted from a unitary form of government to
(1) Democratic (2) Federal (3) Authoritarian (4) None of the above
2. In federalism, power is divided between various constituent units and
(1) Central authority (2) States (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None of the above
3. In federal system, Central government cannot order the
(1) Principal (2) Local government (3) State government (4) None of the above
4. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the
(1) Central government (2) Executive (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None of the above
5. Power to Interpret the constitution is with the
(1) Courts (2) Central government (3) State government (4) None of the above
6. An example of coming together federation is
(1) India (2) Spain (3) USA (4) None of these
7. Who can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union list?
(1) Local government (2) State government (3) Union government (4) State and Union
8. The municipal corporation officers are called
(1) Mayors (2) MLAs (3) Sarpanchs (4) None of the above
9. Federations have been formed with the two kinds of
(1) States (2) Routes (3) People (4) None of the above
10. When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government it is called:
(1) Centralisation (2) Decentralisation (3) Panchayat samiti (4) None of these
11. Which among the following are examples of 'holding together' federations?
(1) India, Spain and Belgium (2) India, USA and Spain
(3) USA, Switzerland and Australia (4) None of these
12. The Union List includes subjects like-
(1) Educations, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession
(2) Residuary subjects like computers
(3) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation
(4) Defense, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communications
13. The first and major test for democratic politics in our country was
(1) caste problem
(2) language problem
(3) problems related to Union Territories
(4) creation of linguistic state
14. Which language has status of the national language in India?
(1) Tamil (2) Hindi (3) English (4) None of these
15. Given are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Which of the following holds true in the case of India?
(1) The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.
(2) Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.
(3) The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over other languages
(4) All the above

16. If there is a clash between the laws made by the state and the center on a subject in the concurrent list
- (1) The central law prevails
 - (2) The state laws prevails
 - (3) The supreme court has to intervene to decide
 - (4) Both the laws prevail in their respective jurisdiction
17. Which of following subjects are included in the 'State List'?
- (1) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture, and irrigation
 - (2) Education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession
 - (3) Defense, foreign affairs, banking, currency and communications
 - (4) Residuary subjects like computers
18. In India's federal system, the state government consists of the power to legislate on all those subjects that are included in which of the following list?
- (1) State list
 - (2) Concurrent list
 - (3) Union list
 - (4) Residuary subjects
19. How many languages are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
- (1) 15
 - (2) 20
 - (3) 22
 - (4) 25
20. Identify the government that consists of two or more levels.
- (1) Coalition government
 - (2) Community government
 - (3) Unitary government
 - (4) Federal government
21. **Assertion (A) :** Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language.
Reason (R) : Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice.
- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (3) A is true but R is false.
 - (4) A is false but R is true.
22. **Assertion(A) :** A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992.
Reason (R) : The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.
- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (3) A is true but R is false.
 - (4) A is false but R is true.
23. **Assertion(A) :** The local government structure goes right up to the state level.
Reason (R) : A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block mandal.
- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (3) A is true but R is false.
 - (4) A is false but R is true.
24. **Assertion(A) :** Rural local government is popularly known by the name panchayati raj.
Reason (R) : Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.
- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (3) A is true but R is false.
 - (4) A is false but R is true.

Source Based MCQs

25. This balance depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. This type of 'coming together' federations include the USA, Switzerland and Australia.

In this first category of federations, all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-à-vis the federal government. The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together' federations. In this second category, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.

The Indian Constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Thus, it contains three lists: Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List. State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.

The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List. Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

- (i) Holding together federations are not found in:
 (1) India (2) Spain (3) Belgium (4) Australia
- (ii) Which of the given countries is an example of 'coming together federation'?
 (1) Spain (2) Belgium (3) India (4) USA
- (iii) Which of the following subjects Union List includes:
 (1) Police, Trade, Commerce, Agriculture and Irrigation
 (2) Education, Forest, Trade Unions, Marriages, Adoption and Succession
 (3) Defence, Foreign Affairs, Banking, Currency, Communication
 (4) Residuary subjects like computer software
- (iv) In India's federal system, the state government consists of the power to legislate on all those subjects that are included in _____.
 (1) State List (2) Concurrent List
 (3) Union List (4) Residuary Subjects

ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	4	4	4	1
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
Ans.	1	1	1	3	4	2	1	4	2	4	4	3	1		

SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY**Multiple choice questions**

1. MGNREGA guarantees job to the poor for
(1) 100 days (2) 90 days (3) 60 days (4) 50 days
2. ATM is an example of
(1) Primary sector (2) Secondary sector (3) Tertiary sector (4) Basic sector
3. Animal Husbandry is a part of
(1) Primary sector (2) secondary sector (3) tertiary sector (4) none of these
4. The goods that are used as raw materials for further production are known by which name?
(1) Final goods (2) Consumer goods (3) Material goods (4) Intermediate goods
5. Which of the following is not an example of tertiary sector?
(1) Banking (2) Transport (3) Trade (4) Forestry
6. Hidden unemployment is also called
(1) organised sector (2) disguised unemployment
(3) tertiary sector (4) contractual unemployment
7. GDP of a country is based on
(1) total value of good and services (2) total final value of goods and services
(3) initial value of goods and services (4) all of these
8. Which among the following is a feature of unorganised sector?
(1) Fixed number of work hours (2) Paid holidays
(3) Employment is insecure (4) Registered with the government
9. Which among the following activities is not related to primary sector?
(1) Fishing (2) Natural gas extraction
(3) Making of sugar (4) Mining
10. Which among the following workers are not very productive in tertiary sector?
(1) Educated and trained professionals
(2) Unskilled persons and daily wage earners
(3) People in defence services
(4) People working in health centres and hospitals
11. Places of work which follow rules and regulation are termed as
(1) organised sector (2) unorganised sector (3) tertiary sector (4) secondary sector
12. All economic activities that directly involve conversion of natural resources are classified under
(1) secondary sector (2) primary sector
(3) tertiary sector (4) government sector
13. The sector in which the productive units are owned, maintained and managed by government
(1) organised sector (2) primary sector (3) public sector (4) industrial sector
14. Public health is responsibility of
(1) primary sector (2) government (3) private sector (4) none of these
15. The secondary sector is also known as as this sector produces useful items from natural products.
(1) manufacturing (2) construction (3) building (4) making

- 16.** Which one of the following is a private sector industry?
 (1) BHEL (2) TISCO (3) OIL (4) SAIL
- 17.** Converting iron into steel is a part of
 (1) primary activity (2) secondary activity (3) tertiary sector (4) all of these
- 18.** The sum total of production of all goods and services in the three sectors are combinedly
 (1) NDP (2) NI (3) GNI (4) GDP
- 19.** The task of collection of data in all the three sectors of the economy is done by which of the following organizations?
 (1) NSSO (2) BPO (3) KPO (4) None of these
- 20.** In the last 100 years, the sector gaining prominence is
 (1) secondary sector (2) primary sector (3) tertiary sector (4) all of these
- 21. Assertion (A):** In India, over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector.
Reason (R): Tertiary sector is the only organized sector in the economy so the government spends a lot of money for creating jobs in tertiary sector.
 (1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
 (2) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is no the correct explanation of Assertion
 (3) Assertion is true but Reason is false
 (4) Assertion is false but Reason is true
- 22. Assertion (A):** Reliance industries is a privately-owned firm.
Reason (R): Government is a major stakeholder in reliance industries.
 (1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
 (2) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is no the correct explanation of Assertion
 (3) Assertion is true but Reason is false
 (4) Assertion is false but Reason is true
- 23. Assertion (A):** An individual who manufactures flour from wheat is engaged in primary sector.
Reason (R): When some process of manufacturing is used the product is a part of secondary sector.
 (1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
 (2) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is no the correct explanation of Assertion
 (3) Assertion is true but Reason is false
 (4) Assertion is false but Reason is true
- 24. Assertion (A):** Leela works five days a week, receives her income on the last day of each month and gets medical facilities from her firm.
Reason (R): Leela is working in organized sector.
 (1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
 (2) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is no the correct explanation of Assertion
 (3) Assertion is true but Reason is false
 (4) Assertion is false but Reason is true

Source Based MCQs

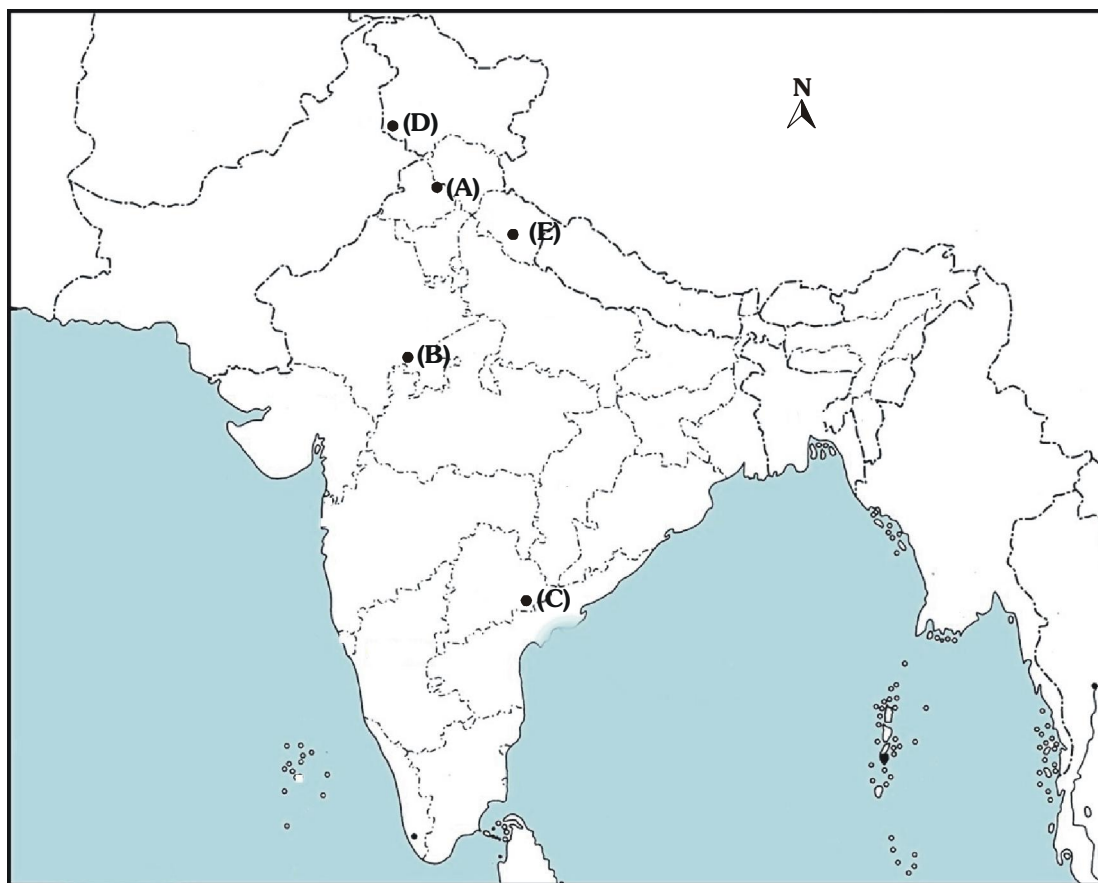
25. The central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005). Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people. The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.
- (i) MGNREGA guaranteed _____ of employment in a year by the government.
 (1) 100 days (2) 150 days (3) 125 days (4) None of these
- (ii) MGNREGA was enacted in
 (1) 2005 (2) 2004 (3) 2008 (4) 2002
- (iii) In MGNREGA, if the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give -
 (1) Unemployment allowance (2) Bonus
 (3) Personal Loan (4) All of the above
- (iv) India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about -
 (1) 100 districts (2) 200 districts
 (3) 625 districts (4) 425 districts

ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	1	3	1	4	4	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	2	1
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
Ans.	2	2	4	1	3	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	3		

WATER RESOURCES

Map Based MCQs



1. Identify the dam that is marked as A in the map.
 (1) Hirakud (2) Tungabhadra (3) Bhakra Nangal (4) Salal
2. Identify the dam that is marked as B in the map.
 (1) Sardar Sarovar (2) Tehri (3) Rana Pratap Sagar (4) Salal
3. Identify the dam that is marked as C in the map.
 (1) Tungabhadra (2) Salal (3) Tehri (4) Nagarjuna Sagar
4. Identify the dam that is marked as D in the map.
 (1) Tungabhadra (2) Salal (3) Hirakud (4) None of these
5. Identify the dam that is marked as E in the map.
 (1) Hirakud (2) Rana Pratap Sagar (3) Tehri (4) None of these

ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5
Ans.	3	3	4	2	3

AGRICULTURE**Multiple choice questions**

1. Which of the following methods have been changed depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know-how and socio-cultural practices?
(1) Industrial activity (2) Irrigation pattern (3) Cultivation (4) Mining
2. Which of the following is the staple food crop of majority of population in India?
(1) Rice (2) Ragi (3) Jowar (4) Bajra
3. Which of the following farming practice depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of soil and suitability of other environmental conditions?
(1) Commercial farming (2) Primitive subsistence farming
(3) Intensive subsistence farming (4) All of these
4. Which of the following was the main focus of our first Five Year Plan ?
(1) Cost of food grains (2) Globalisation
(3) Industrialisation (4) Land reforms
5. _____ is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.
(1) Rice (2) Jowar (3) Maize (4) Bajra
6. Choose the correctly matched pair about the crops and areas they are grown in India :
(1) Jowar – Bihar (2) Maize – Assam
(3) Pineapples – Meghalaya (4) Jute – Punjab
7. Which of the following is correct about plantation farming?
(1) In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area
(2) It has no any interface of agriculture and industry
(3) It generally cover small patches of land called as states
(4) Farmers clear a patch of land by felling trees and burning them to produce cereals and other food crops
8. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as _____ in Central Africa.
(1) Ray (2) Masole (3) Conuco (4) Ladang
9. Identify the crop with the help of clues given below :
– A Kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C.
– Grows well in old alluvial soil.
– Use of modern inputs like HYV seeds, fertilisers and irrigation have contributed towards its increased production.
(1) Rubber (2) Cotton (3) Millets (4) Maize
10. In Assam, West Bengal and Odisha how many crops of paddy are grown in a year?
(1) 3 (2) 2 (3) 1 (4) 4
11. Which of the following crop are sown in winter and harvested in summer?
(1) Zaid crop (2) Kharif crop (3) Rabi crop (4) None of these
12. Rabi crop : wheat: Kharif crop _____ : Zaid crop : water melon
(1) Maize (2) Mustard (3) Peas (4) Vegetables

- 13.** Which farming is labour intensive farming?
 (1) Intensive subsistence farming
 (2) Commercial farming
 (3) Primitive subsistence farming
 (4) Plantation farming
- 14.** Which one of the following is large not true about the cultivation of wheat?
 (1) It is the main food crop in south and south-western part of India
 (2) There are three main wheat growing zones in the country - Ladakh region and Himachal Pradesh, Kutch region of Gujarat and near Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu
 (3) Its cultivation requires a cool growing season and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening
 (4) It requires 100-150 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the season of its growth
- 15.** Which of the following crop is the main source of jaggery, khandsari and molasses ?
 (1) Arhar (Tur) (2) Sugarcane (3) Coconut (4) Rubber
- 16.** _____ is recognised as a powerful supplement in inventing new hybrid varieties of seeds.
 (1) Computer Engineering (2) Electronic Engineering
 (3) Architecture (4) Genetic Engineering
- 17.** There are some areas of our country given below (names) :
 Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 Which of the following crop are not grown in either of the above mentioned areas ?
 (1) Bajra (2) Tea (3) Onion (4) Cotton
- 18.** What is the process of rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre called ?
 (1) Horticulture (2) Pisciculture (3) Sericulture (4) Agriculture
- 19.** Which of the following are the major crops grown in India?
 (1) Mango, Jute, Cotton, Barley etc.
 (2) Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Tea, Coffee, Sugarcane etc.
 (3) Water melon, Musk melon, Cucumber etc.
 (4) None of the above
- 20.** Who offered 80 acres of land to be distributed among 80 landless villagers (Bhoodan)?
 (1) Vinoba Bhave (2) Mahatma Gandhi
 (3) Shri Ram Chandra Reddy (4) G. D. Birla
- 21. Assertion (A) :** India's primarily activity is agriculture.
Reason (R) : About half of India's total population is engaged in agricultural activities.
 (1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
 (2) Both Assertion and Reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
 (3) Assertion is true but reason is false
 (4) Assertion is false but reason is true

22. Assertion (A) : Tea cultivation requires a lot of labour.

Reason (R) : Cultivation can be done throughout the year and it also require warm and moist frost free climate.

- (1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- (2) Both Assertion and Reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- (3) Assertion is true but reason is false
- (4) Assertion is false but reason is true

23. Assertion (A) : Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in agricultural employment.

Reason (R) : Susidy on fertilisers is decreased leading to increase in the cost of production along with reduction in import duties on agricultural products.

- (1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- (2) Both Assertion and Reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- (3) Assertion is true but reason is false
- (4) Assertion is false but reason is true

24. Assertion (A) : Pulses are considered as a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.

Reason (R) : India is the second largest producer of pulses in the world after China in 2016.

- (1) Both Assertion and Reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- (2) Both Assertion and Reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- (3) Assertion is true but reason is false
- (4) Assertion is false but reason is true

Source Based MCQs

25. Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Though, these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops. However, the success of the green revolution in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of the abovementioned rabi crops.

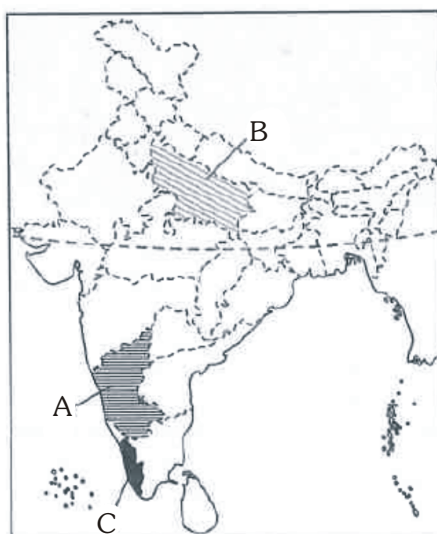
Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean. Some of the most important ricegrowing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Recently, paddy has also become an important crop of Punjab and Haryana. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro.

In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season. Some of the crops produced during 'zaid' are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops. Sugarcane takes almost a year to grow.

- (i) The three major cropping seasons of India are:
- (1) Aus, Aman and Boro
 - (2) Rabi, Kharif and Zaid
 - (3) Baisakh, Paus and Chait
 - (4) None of the above
- (ii) Rabi crops are:
- (1) sown in winter and harvested in summer
 - (2) sown during rainy season and harvested in winter
 - (3) sown in summer and harvested in winter
 - (4) None of the above
- (iii) The main food crop of Kharif season is:
- (1) Mustard
 - (2) Pulses
 - (3) Rice
 - (4) Wheat
- (iv) A short season between the rabi and kharif season is known as:
- (1) Aus
 - (2) Boro
 - (3) Zaid
 - (4) None of the above

Map Based MCQs

Directions (Q. No. 26-28) : Identify the state shaded part A, B and C of the map which is the major producer of coffee, sugarcane and rubber respectively.



26. (1) Maharashtra (2) Tamil Nadu
(3) Andhra Pradesh (4) Karnataka
27. (1) Karnataka (2) Uttar Pradesh
(3) Punjab (4) Maharashtra
28. (1) Punjab (2) Nilgiris hills in Southern India
(3) Uttar Pradesh (4) Kerala

ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	3	1	2	4	3	3	1	2	4	1	3	1	1	3	2
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	26	27
Ans.	4	1	3	2	3	3	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	4	2
Que.	28														
Ans.	4														